

# Quantifiers.

**Grammar: some, any, much many, little, few and a lot**

## 1 Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.

- 1 I wanted to buy \_\_\_\_\_ biscuits, but I didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ money, so I went home to get \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ brothers or sisters?
- 3 Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ sugar?

## Now complete the rules. Use *some* or *any*.

- a. In positive sentences, we use \_\_\_\_\_ before uncountable nouns and plural countable nouns.
- b. In negative sentences and questions, we use \_\_\_\_\_ before uncountable nouns and plural countable nouns.

## 2 Complete the sentences with *much*, *many* or *a lot (of)*.

- 1 There are \_\_\_\_\_ people here.
- 2 Patrick didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ time.
- 3 We haven't seen \_\_\_\_\_ places yet.
- 4 There wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ point in hanging around.
- 5 Gary doesn't seem to have \_\_\_\_\_ friends, but his brother has \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 The tourist office didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ information to give us.

## Now complete the rules. Use *much*, *many* or *a lot (of)*.

- a. In positive sentences, we use \_\_\_\_\_ before uncountable nouns and plural countable nouns.
- b. In negative sentences and questions, we use \_\_\_\_\_ before uncountable nouns and \_\_\_\_\_ before plural countable nouns. However, it is possible to use \_\_\_\_\_.

## 3 Complete the sentences with *little*, *few*, *a little* or *a few*.

- 1 Well, I've got \_\_\_\_\_ time to spare. Shall we go out and grab a coffee?
- 2 There were \_\_\_\_\_ people at the party, so it was rather boring. We left early.
- 3 Would you mind if I asked you \_\_\_\_\_ questions?
- 4 Jon seems to have very \_\_\_\_\_ luck. Nothing ever goes right for him.
- 5 As there were only \_\_\_\_\_ items on the agenda, we finished the meeting early.
- 6 Come on, hurry up. I've got \_\_\_\_\_ time to spare.
- 7 Frankly, there were only \_\_\_\_\_ places left, so we would never have got in even if we'd called earlier.

## 8 We've been back to Turkey \_\_\_\_\_ times now, and we always enjoy it.

## Now complete the rules. Use *little*, *few*, *a little* or *a few*.

- a. We use \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ before uncountable nouns.
- b. We use \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ before plural countable nouns.
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ express a positive idea, whereas \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ express a negative idea.
- d. We say very \_\_\_\_\_ and very \_\_\_\_\_, but only \_\_\_\_\_ and only \_\_\_\_\_.

### What to expect in the exam

Part 1 of the Reading and Use of English Paper focuses mainly on vocabulary. You need to know the meaning, grammar and collocations of a word. This is an area of the exam where the use of expressions of quantity might be checked. Try the example of Part 1 of the exam below.

#### Part 1

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (s).

Example: A number B few C quantity D several

#### The meeting

We were surprised that quite a (0) \_\_\_\_\_ people turned up at the meeting. We knew that there were a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of people opposed to foxhunting in the village, but we didn't think that (2) \_\_\_\_\_ would be prepared to come out on a cold, wet Wednesday evening. Walter spoke for a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ moments about what the committee had been doing during the past month, then we asked whether there were (4) \_\_\_\_\_ questions from the audience. A young man, who was sitting (5) \_\_\_\_\_ seats back from the front, pushed his chair back, stood up, and said that there was very (6) \_\_\_\_\_ point in having meetings if (7) \_\_\_\_\_ was prepared to take (8) \_\_\_\_\_ sort of action.

1 A lot B many C few D little

2 A much B lot C many D lot of

3 A little B several C few D some

4 A a B any C much D a lot of

5 A a number B a little C number D a few

6 A few B small C little D minor

7 A someone B everyone C anyone D no-one

8 A any B many C a lot of D several